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REPAIR AND SHARE FARM MACHINERY TO RELEASE DEFENSE METALS

A Look Back Over 1941 Shows Defense Efforts Gathering Momentum

■ High lights in the year's activities, as shown in the report of extension work made to the Secretary of Agriculture and in the articles published in the **REVIEW** show the Extension Service increasingly concentrating all resources on the call for all-out defense.

County agents are in every county of agricultural importance, home demonstration agents in nearly two-thirds of the counties, and 1,650 State subject-matter specialists are available to advise the agents. More than 700,000 volunteer local leaders are organized and trained to help to plan and lead community activities. All these workers are gathering their forces to meet the emergency—to do their share in supplying food for freedom.

Food is Vital

Extension home-food production committees were established early in the year, and in practically every State an expanded coordinated food production and preservation program was launched, largely by placing major emphasis on defense, nutrition, and discussion phases of programs already established.

Within 10 days after the Department directed major emphasis to food for defense, Federal extension workers had visited every State, and local mass educational programs for encouraging and helping farm people to produce the needed pork, dairy, and poultry products, tomatoes, and other foods were started.

When the Secretary of Agriculture set up Defense Boards, he called on Extension Directors as members of State boards and county agents as members of county boards for active assistance, saying that he was depending on them for guidance in the States on the subject-matter phases of the program. With an organization of technically trained workers assisted by a larger group of experienced local leaders developed during the past 25 years, the Extension Service is in a position to make, and is making, a major contribution in helping farm people meet the urgent problems of defense and the adjustments following such an emergency as they did in the first World War.

In most communities, extension agents assumed the lead in conferences between farmers and manufacturers, distributors, cooperative association leaders, and others to assure marketing distribution and processing facilities for increased production in each locality.

Extension agents carried much of this

and related food-for-defense information to farm people through cooperative marketing and purchasing associations organized or assisted by extension agents during the year. These associations included nearly a million farmer members.

Through 1,140,000 members of organized home demonstration clubs, food for defense and increased home food production needs and practices reached farm women in every farm community.

Home gardening, health and nutrition, and food production projects received major attention of the nearly a million and a half farm boys and girls in extension organized 4-H Clubs.

Reports from the States show that a wealth of locally applicable subject matter telling farmers how they can get more milk from their cows, get their hens to produce more eggs, and otherwise increase production on a sound basis has been distributed.

Because of local conditions, food-for-defense efforts naturally vary in different areas. While Wisconsin extension workers were putting major emphasis on increasing milk production and shifting milk from other uses into needed cheese, in Nebraska and the Northeast extension workers were adjusting their programs to help meet drought conditions, Alabama agents were establishing a garden demonstration in every community, Kansas workers were going "all out" to increase production of eggs for drying in available plants, and the Corn Belt extension workers were devoting major efforts to encourage and help farmers in that area to produce a large share of the foods needed for export to England and other countries. Many of these activities have been and more will be described in the **REVIEW**.

Victory Requires Strength

With the spotlight on food for defense, the extension agents have intensified and enlarged established programs in better nutrition, improved food habits, and production and preservation of food for home needs. Such slogans as "Make America Strong by Making Americans Stronger" have come very much to the front in educational campaigns.

The most fundamental work extension home demonstration agents have done in developing better food habits has been in training farm women to be local leaders. More than 110,000 farm women gave generously of their time and skill as local

leaders in their communities in food and nutritional educational work last year.

Reports from extension agents show that through these and other extension local leaders about 1,700,000 rural homes were led to adopt improved food and other home-making practices during the year. Each new practice led to better farm living and a stronger nation.

Keep 'em Flying

Another way in which extension agents have made major national contributions during the year has been in organizing and providing facts for and otherwise assisting groups of farm people in systematic group discussions. The group discussions have dealt largely with the present national emergency, the issues facing democracy, and possible steps that we as individuals and as a nation might take to meet the situation.

Although food for defense, nutrition, and democracy discussion programs have been more in the limelight, extension educational efforts in behalf of conservation, long-time land use planning, more efficient farming, better marketing of farm products, low-cost home improvements, inexpensive clothing, and other farm and home problems have been continued and related to present situations and defense needs.

Extension agents have cooperated with other governmental agencies in assisting farmers in defense acquisition areas to become relocated or to find other employment when relocation on other farms was impossible. Likewise, special assistance was rendered to farmers in such defense areas in organizing to provide Army cantonments with locally grown produce according to required specifications.

Extension workers also devoted a considerable portion of their time to explaining local application of the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Rural Electrification Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, Surplus Marketing Administration, Farm Security Administration, and other agencies and in helping farmers to make the best use of the loans, conservation payments, and other services of these agencies in meeting their local problems.

On the broad educational front, special assistance was given to Negro farmers by 504 Negro county and home demonstration agents, in addition to the work that white Extension agents did with Negro farmers.

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EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Farm Program Faces Equipment Shortage

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Department of Agriculture**

■ America has passed the crossroads. We now know that complete destruction of Naziism is our only salvation. We know now that aid to Britain or aid to Russia is as much our own national defense as if we were blasting Nazi submarines out of New York's harbor. We now know that the only way to keep Naziism out of our own land is to join wholeheartedly in the destruction of the Hitler machine.

We also know that in order to stop Hitler we must boost our production of war material and food to undreamed-of heights, and we have to see to it that it is delivered. We are going to have to pull in our belts tighter than ever. We are going to have to sweat and sacrifice to get the job done.

We have already promised to send the British alone during 1942 dairy products that will require between 4½ to 5 billion pounds of milk; about a half billion dozen eggs; 18 million pounds of poultry meat—mostly chickens; and almost a billion and a half pounds of pork and lard. We have agreed to send almost a million and a quarter tons of fruit and more than 2½ million cases of canned vegetables. There are other commodities included in our food commitments to the British, but these are the principal items.

Under ordinary circumstances, these production goals would be no great strain on American agriculture. But these are no ordinary times. It is going to take all of the well-known ingenuity of the American farmer, plus plenty of hard work, to deliver on our production goals, particularly on the products we get from milk.

This is true because it is axiomatic that in a war economy we run short or run out of raw materials, labor, and transportation. This one is no exception. We have already seen how fast our huge agricultural surpluses of a few months ago are being used. We are already asking for increased production of products that, until very recently, were on hand in price-depressing abundance. Not so long ago, we thought we had so much lard we did not know what to do with it. Now our surpluses of fats are being reduced.

The same thing is happening in fields other than agriculture. It is happening on a much more severe scale because in these other fields they lacked the huge supplies that agriculture had on hand when our defense program started.

Already severe shortages have developed in most metals, in many chemicals, in paper and paper products, and in numerous other essential materials. Increasing difficulty in obtaining nonmilitary supplies, labor, and transportation can be anticipated as the tempo of defense production increases. Therefore, if the food production goals so vital to the success of the defense program are to be attained, farmers must be prepared to reach them in spite of these and many other obstacles which may arise.

We are in the midst of a Nation-wide campaign to produce the food needed by our own people and by the nations fighting our cause. At the same time, we find that the very things needed to operate the farms of the Nation are also necessary for our armament program. Consequently, we are facing shortages of one kind or another that will force us to use unfamiliar substitutes and, in some cases, to make out with what we already have in operation.

This is true in spite of the fact that agriculture is considered "semimilitary." It is true in spite of the fact that materials necessary for the production of parts for the repair and maintenance of existing farm equipment have been given a full defense rating by the priorities officials. It is true in spite of the fact that materials for the production of specified new farm equipment have been given the highest civilian rating.

The most serious shortages we are facing in the line of materials needed for farm equipment and supplies lie in the fields of metals and packaging. Wherever packaging is concerned, we are likely to have difficulties meeting our requirements.

From the farm standpoint, the most important metals are iron and steel, aluminum, copper, nickel, tin, and zinc. There is a scarcity of all of them except tin, and tin

is imported through the uncertain East Indian waters.

We believe that iron and steel for farm use are essential and should come ahead of non-essential uses. However, even if this policy is followed, farm needs still must come after defense needs for ships, tanks, guns, and all other kinds of military equipment. After the military needs are taken care of, farm needs still must compete with many other industries that are essential for defense such as factories for production of military and naval equipment, new shipways to build more ships, mills, factories, and elevators for processing and storing foods, mines, quarries, and sawmills.

Next to iron and steel, zinc is the most-used metal on farms. Its principal uses are in galvanized fencing and roofing. The zinc shortage is forcing farm machinery and equipment manufacturers to use painted steel sheets instead of galvanized. Nickel, another scarce metal, is used to give strength and toughness to steel. It goes into milking machines and similar farm equipment. Some manufacturers are now substituting chromium for nickel as an alloy for strengthening gears and shafts. Efforts are being made to substitute chrome iron for nickel bearing steel in milking machines and food-processing equipment.

We know that farmers will make every effort to do a good job with the machinery and supplies obtainable. We believe we shall be able to provide for all necessary repair and maintenance parts. We hope that farmers will limit their requirements of supplies and machinery to things absolutely needed.

There is, however, a great deal we can do on our own farms and in our own communities to offset some of these unpleasant things. We can accept and use substitutes for many of the things we have been accustomed to buying. We can share our farm implements with our neighbors when it becomes difficult to replace them. We can help with repairs; and, where crops permit it, we can spread our labor to the best advantage of a whole community.

Milk on the Increase

The national goal is 125 billion pounds of milk for 1942, an average increase of 1 pint per day per cow. Dairymen have already made a good start. The educational efforts of extension workers have been far reaching and effective in making this dairy record possible.

■ Of all the farm commodities in which increases are needed, the most urgent is for milk. Other important food items including pork, lard, and eggs are included in present commitments under the Lend-Lease Act; but it is clear that a major role in America's defense at home and across the Atlantic will be played by dairy farmers and others in the dairy industry. In this important defense activity, the Extension Service has a significant part. This educational effort has directly affected the thinking and action and incomes of millions of dairymen.

A look at the record shows that since the need for largely increased supplies of dairy products was announced last April, production of these products has been substantially higher than in any previous year. From May 1 to October 1, the production of creamery butter increased 55 million pounds, or 6.2 percent, over the corresponding period of 1940. During the same period, the production of American cheese exceeded the record production of the same months last year by more than 49 million pounds, or 15.4 percent. Production of evaporated milk showed an increase of 23.8 percent, and for this 5-month period the amount of skim-milk powder manufactured exceeded production during the corresponding period in 1940 by 4,400,000 pounds, or 2 percent. Commercial holdings of butter on October 1 were 72.4 million pounds above a year ago. These relatively large stocks of butter are permitting further diversion of milk to cheese and evaporated milk production during the remainder of the year when cheese factories and condenseries are able to handle the additional milk.

It is estimated (November 1) that for the month of October the production of butter was about the same as during October of last year, but that the production of American cheese and evaporated milk were approximately 25 percent and 40 percent respectively higher than during October 1940.

In some areas during the summer of 1941 an increase in the production of milk was prevented or greatly retarded by drought. However, the dairy industry has responded heartily to meet a situation which as recently as 7 or 8 months ago was unforeseen. What part did the Extension Service play in assisting dairymen to meet the emergency?

Immediately following the announcement of April 3 by Secretary Wickard that an expansion in dairy production was needed, State and Federal dairy specialists in both production and marketing gave close study to the prob-

lems involved. The regional conferences in Chicago and New York City in April and at Charlotte, N. C., in May served as springboards for a Nation-wide educational program. At a series of extension conferences held in every State in the Union between May 12 and 24, the food for freedom program, including its relationship to dairy products, was reviewed. Extension directors, district county agent leaders, the production, marketing, and nutrition specialists concerned, and extension editors were present to study local conditions and to map the educational campaign that was to follow.

It was then that the well-organized State Extension Services went into action. Experience with broad and difficult tasks for many years equipped them as past masters for the work that lay ahead. In some States, special extension committees to deal with the problem of increasing the production of dairy and other products were set up. Extension economists quickly adjusted their economic information service to meet new needs. Also on the State level, district, county and home agent conferences were held to review the dairy and other programs.

In addition to conferences of extension people, contacts were made by the State Extension Services with State and regional dairy organizations and cooperative leaders in order to bring about the fullest possible understanding of the program and to get the needed increase in dairy production under way.

In the counties, county agricultural agents also distributed information on the dairy program by mail and through conferences with producers, in addition to holding a large number of rural meetings.

Beginning June 3, the efforts of the Extension Service, to increase dairy production were redoubled through a second series of extension conferences held at eight key points in the leading cheese- and evaporated-milk-producing areas throughout the country. Extension directors and dairy marketing and production specialists from all States concerned were present. These conferences were held primarily to discuss the importance and possibilities of more milk being used for the manufacture of cheese and evaporated milk. They, in turn, were followed with similar conferences with producers and other representatives of the dairy industry.

Since the program was initiated, millions of copies of releases dealing with the need for increased milk production, ways in which it could be most economically brought about, and

ways of meeting the many pressing problems involved have gone out to farmers from State and Federal Extension offices. One stimulating exhibit, containing only a representative sample of the many attractive and effective publications by the Extension Service in this field, has had national use and has received significant and widespread commendation.

Although no claim is made that this great educational program has been entirely responsible for the increase in milk and manufactured dairy products to date, neither does there appear to be any question that, in obtaining this increase, the part played by the Extension Service has been very significant.

Total milk production in 1942 will be the largest on record. Will it exceed the requirements, and is it likely to leave dairymen facing the possibility of demoralized markets?

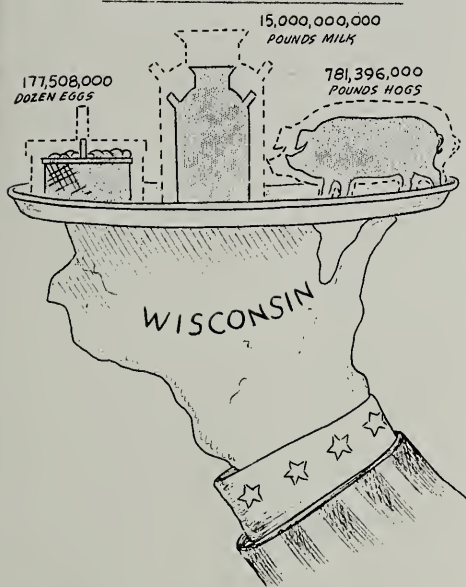
The national income of the United States has continued to move upward with the rising volume of general business activity in which a further increase for the remainder of the year seems probable. Changes in consumer expenditures for principal manufactured dairy products are closely related to changes in national income. Apparent consumption of manufactured dairy products during 1941 is expected to be larger than in 1940, and the demand for farm commodities including dairy products in 1942 is expected to be even greater on the average than in 1941. As a result of the improved domestic demand, consumer expenditures for all milk and dairy products in 1942 probably will exceed expenditures in 1941 by at least 15 percent.

Export requirements under the Lend-Lease Act for the period ending June 30, 1942, are estimated to be approximately 250 million pounds of American cheese, 15 million cases of evaporated milk, and 200 million pounds of dry skim milk. These will be record levels. The milk equivalent of total exports in 1942 will be about 5½ billion pounds compared with 2.6 billion pounds in 1941 and 0.7 billion pounds in 1940. Assuming that these demands are met and that all shipments arrive safely, the amounts indicated represent only about 5 pounds of cheese, 13 pounds of evaporated milk, and 4 pounds of dry skim milk for each man, woman, and child in England. In terms of actual nutritional needs per capita, these amounts are much less than they at first may appear to be.

There is every indication that for some time after the war Europe will need America's dairy products. In addition to this, we are far from producing a sufficient amount of dairy products to properly feed the American people. According to nutrition surveys more than 40 percent of our people are shown to have inadequate diets, and it is estimated that for the people of the United States to consume as much of dairy products as they should, at least 50 percent more milk would be needed. In order that this potential market may be realized in terms of actual demand there are many problems of income, distribution, and education to be considered.

Wisconsin Moves Toward Its Goal

WISCONSIN FARMERS PRODUCE FOOD for National Defense



Wisconsin farmers are planning to answer the call for more milk, pork, eggs, and other food products. Among other things, it will mean an increase of 400 pounds of milk per cow over this year's record production; of one more brood sow on every fourth or fifth farm; and of 11 dozen eggs where 10 dozen were laid this year.

In truly democratic manner they are deciding to meet the needs of the present emergency. They propose to do the job, but by better care and better feeding without increasing cow numbers and without increasing capital investments and burdening themselves with added debt. Members of the State agricultural extension staff and field men and committeemen of other agencies report farmers throughout the State are expressing a willingness to cooperate as far as possible in obtaining the expanded production.

Hold 7,000 Meetings

Government requests for more food in 1942 were called to the attention of farmers in Wisconsin through 7,000 schoolhouse meetings held in all rural school districts in the State on the night of October 24. These meetings were called by county agricultural defense boards at the request of the State agricultural defense board, of which Walter Katterhenry, State head of the A. A. A. is chairman.

The schoolhouse meetings were conducted by local leaders, farmers from the communities concerned who were selected by the county agricultural defense board. The local leaders

With all of the facilities at their command, Wisconsin Extension Service joined in a whirlwind educational campaign to insure food for freedom which culminated in 7,000 schoolhouse meetings, all held the same night, October 24. It is such coordination and enthusiasm which has made the national increase in defense foods possible and which will make the 1942 goals a reality.

outlined the Government's program, presented county goals and their relationship to the local community, and discussed ways of getting the increased production, particularly of dairy products.

Farmers attending the meetings were asked to participate in discussions which were a part of the meeting programs and to present their own views on ways of achieving the requested goals—so that workable methods already in practice in the community could gain a wider distribution and use.

State Board Outlines Program

The State-wide campaign culminating in the schoolhouse meetings was outlined by the State agricultural defense board, and the job of planning it and of carrying it out was assigned to the Extension Service and to the county agricultural defense boards. A State-wide launching meeting of farm organization officials and representatives of government farm agencies was called at Madison October 4, where announcement was made of the schoolhouse meetings for October 24.

Walter Katterhenry, presiding as chairman of this meeting, presented a general picture of the situation which led to the requests for increased production. Walter Ebling, chief of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, spoke on the feed and livestock situation in the State and on the meaning of the production goals. Arlie Mucks, assistant director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Extension Service, outlined the part which each farm agency was being asked to take in the campaign for increased production.

Hold District Meetings

District meetings were called for the following week at five points in the State. These meetings were attended by county agricultural defense board chairmen and by county agents. Plans for county and schoolhouse meetings were outlined at the district events, and a manual on procedure in the local campaigns was distributed to each defense board chairman and county agent.

District meetings were followed by county launching meetings the week of October 13 to 18 and by county leader training meetings

just preceding the schoolhouse gatherings. These county assemblies were called and conducted by agricultural defense board officials and county agents and were conducted in the main along the pattern suggested in the manual distributed at the district meetings.

Little or no information was available on results of the schoolhouse meetings at the time this article was prepared. All indications were that farmers accepted the food for defense program as a challenge and were eager for the income opportunities which it offered.

Extension Prepares Manual

The manual of procedure distributed at the district meetings was prepared by staff workers of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. It contained a mimeographed pamphlet on the production increases being asked of the State, together with material prepared by extension specialists on practical ways of stepping up dairy, pork, and poultry production. Attention was also called in the pamphlet to some of the precautions which farmers might feel it wise to take in meeting the food goals.

The manual also contained a complete set of instructions regarding procedure which the county defense boards might use in conducting their county campaigns and in calling the suggested schoolhouse meetings. This included a calendar of work, a suggested list of farmers and others to be invited to the launching meetings, form letters to be used in the county campaign, suggestions for news stories, suggested programs for the launching, leader-training, and schoolhouse meetings, and a summary report to be filled out by local leaders and returned to the county agent after the October 24 meetings.

An eight-page circular, How to Produce More Food for National Defense, was issued by the College of Agriculture. Nearly 100,000 copies of this circular were distributed to county agents and other workers for such use as they might wish to make of them in the campaign.

Plans are for the continuance of the campaign throughout the winter.

More than 6,000 Maryland children attending 195 schools were benefited by last year's school lunches which home demonstration agents helped plan.

Land Use Planning Committees

Accent on Food and Health

■ Better food and health habits for Reynolds County, Mo., rural people—more home gardens, more processing and storing food for use during the winter, and the eventual development of greater interest in poultry and dairy improvement—these are the major long-time goals of the Reynolds County Land Use Planning Committee. In 1939, when the Executive Land Use Committee called a county-wide meeting of the farm people to discuss the most pressing problems of the county, it was decided to concentrate planning efforts upon such problems as nutrition and foods, health and sanitation, education, social life, and intergroup cooperation. Based on the assumption that the most pressing need for the improvement of the economic and social well-being of the people is a proper well-balanced diet, emphasis has been placed on food and nutrition. The nutrition program has been planned on the family basis with farm and home angles coordinated. As a result, more interest has developed in the live-at-home program.

The county committee recommended to the Extension Service special campaigns on gardening, livestock improvement, and fire control. Special meetings have been held by home-demonstration agents on food and nutrition throughout the county. Representatives of agencies such as the Farm Security Administration and Social Security Commission have urged their clients to attend these meetings, and a wide participation has resulted. The County Home Economics Council sponsored a garden contest to aid in the food and nutrition work. The area with a large concentration of Social Security Commission clients has been selected for an educational program designed to improve the quality and quantity of foods available to their clients and to stimulate better food habits. It is recommended that such families who cannot afford to purchase garden seeds and a pressure cooker be given a grant for these seeds and supervision for their utilization.

Some of the land-use planning recommendations are already becoming realities. Following committee recommendations, local funds have been raised for the employment of the county's first home demonstration agent, who started work June 1. Progress is being made in developing plans for a trailer clinic program and the employment of a nurse to meet the county health needs.

The committee has voiced the need for the establishment of a labor program for those having insufficient cropland to maintain a satisfactory living and to develop a live-at-home program for such people as are engaged in public works programs. It is felt that the development of a labor rehabilitation pro-

gram would go a long way toward the establishment of sanitary living quarters for each family in the county and that the sanitary water supply and outbuildings for each home are essential to safeguard the health of the community.

More and more, the Reynolds County farm people are becoming alert to the havoc of the land abuses which they are coming to realize are partly responsible for the social and economic problems of the Ozark region. They are becoming aware of the havoc of forest fires and overgrazing which have taken off the forest cover and caused the rich topsoil to wash away. Only 4 percent of the total land area is suitable for cultivation. Incomes on the 1,200 farms average \$219 on 40-acre tracts and \$315 on 40 to 80 acres. It will take a long time to get back the kind of forests the first settlers found in the county in 1812—forests which reached a peak of production in the early 1900's of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars annually. Beef cattle and swine were also bringing the early settlers a good income.

To arouse interest in the land-use planning activities, joint meetings of the land-use committee with farmers and representatives of some 20 county organizations have been held to develop plans to carry out the program. The rural schools were chosen as the logical center for the development of all community and recreational activities. It was agreed that the county superintendent of schools should call regular community days to discuss school problems and to provide a basis for group recreation. Several recreational meetings have been held up to date, with more on the calendar. The Extension Service is arranging recreational leader training schools for the representatives of various cooperating agencies. It is believed that once people learn to play together they will voluntarily work together.

In the early part of the land-use planning activities in Reynolds County, three different areas were selected for pasture development by the Land Use Committee. Work was first started on land belonging to the United States Forest Service. In order to get the attitude of the farmers near the proposed site, a meeting was called at one of the farms. Ten farmers attended and agreed that if good pastures were developed, they would be glad to make use of them at a reasonable monthly charge. Five clients of the Farm Security Administration entered a pasture contest sponsored for farmers who were establishing a pasture system of farming as recommended by the land-use committee.

The committee also sponsored a drive to employ a Federal wolf trapper. County funds were raised by selling chances on a registered ram, and a trapper was obtained for an 8-

Meeting the

■ Last January, the Secretary of Agriculture asked for help from the State land use planning committees. He asked a number of leading questions on ways and means by which agriculture might meet the impact of war and the need for national defense. More than 775 farm men and women on these State committees, assisted by 1,739 administrative and technical workers of the State colleges and other State agencies and, of the Federal Department of Agriculture, gave serious consideration to these questions. They brought to their work the analysis of local problems and their relation to national objectives from 90,000 farm people who had met in local planning committees and made a report on their local situation. Clearly, these men and women worked hard and earnestly to point out what they believed to be the main roads agriculture must travel in the present emergency.

To meet the special defense situations in agriculture, the State committees recommended: Integration of the agricultural economy with the total defense effort through such means as decentralization of defense industries, careful planning of military food requirements, increased Federal aid for public services in areas of expanding defense population, and long-range planning of defense housing; development of priorities and price-control policies in keeping with agricultural needs; and greater coordination of marketing and distribution of farm products.

The State committees were virtually unanimous in recommending the development of a unified national educational program for health and nutrition. A hot-lunch program for all school children, expansion and extension of AAA payments for home food practices, and improved health and medical services in rural areas were some of the measures suggested.

month period. During this time more than 30 wolves were trapped.

In addition to the general program, the county land-use planning committee, in cooperation with the chambers of commerce in the towns of the county, devoted some time to pointing out the need for the improvement of the highway running through the county, and the contract to make this highway a bituminous-surfaced road has been let and construction started.

These two groups are also attempting to arrange for the inclusion of a hydroelectric development program in the flood-control project within the county by obtaining the interest and cooperation of surrounding coun-

Prove Their Value in Emergency

Impact of War

Likewise stressed by nearly all State committees was the need for substantial enlargement of existing guidance and training programs for rural youth. Specific training for nonagricultural pursuits was widely recommended.

Other defense recommendations emphasized effective use of forest, soil, water, and range resources so as to minimize waste and assure sustained yield. Many of the State committees indicated that needed additional production should be obtained so far as possible by increasing production per animal or per acre of land cultivated rather than by developing new cropland. Expansion of old transportation facilities and development of new ones were urged to forestall the possibility of shipping bottlenecks. "Some form of price guarantee or support," with the guarantees or supports moving upward as the prices paid by farmers move upward, was recommended for both basic and nonbasic crops. Expanded trade within the Western Hemisphere was suggested by many committees as a means of fostering better Pan-American trade relations.

Looking ahead to the post-war period, the State committees set forth three lines of activity which they believe will make easier the return to a peace-time economy: (1) A rural works program adequate to care for possible rural unemployment and underemployment; (2) curbs on possible uneconomic expansion of cropland and undue speculation in land values; and (3) shaping of present defense efforts and post-defense plans in such a way as to promote desirable future changes in agriculture. Recommended under item (3) were further emphasis on maintenance of the family-sized farm and the need for absorbing excess farm population through expanded urban employment opportunities.

ties in the proposal. It is hoped that cheap electricity may be provided from this source for the farms and small towns in the area.

Guides Defense Expansion

The reclassification of all land in the county on a productivity basis, supplied county planning committeemen with a complete inventory of the land resources in Teton County, Mont. It also furnished a basis for developing long-time land use objectives for all types of land in the county.

A land classification board consisting of the county assessor, county surveyor, and a farmer had started the reclassification in 1930, and

by 1940 it had been completed. They used as a basis soil-reconnaissance maps prepared by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station. Each 40 acres of land was checked in the field against the soils map; and, with some available production data, type lines were sketched in for each 40 in a field handbook and the proper grade assigned to each type. Since 1937, aerial photographs taken by the Triple A proved to be very valuable in sketching in type lines. There are eight grades of plow land, five of range, five of hay land, and three of irrigated land.

Before planning work started in Teton County, only a few people were familiar with the reclassification work and understood its objective. Fewer people had seen the reclassification maps. The first demand of planning groups was to see the new classification maps and to have an opportunity to make a critical study of them. The land reclassification board and county officials welcomed this opportunity to discuss the work with the landowners.

With the aid of WPA, the following maps were prepared for each township: Soil reconnaissance, present land use, and the new classification maps. These were taken to community meetings. At each community meeting following a general discussion of the work done, farmers were asked to examine the maps which were tacked on the wall and to compare the new classifications with their own experience on the land. If they did not agree with the new classification, it was to be reported to the community committeemen. The committee would then give it their consideration and pass on their recommendations to the land reclassification board. If they recommended a change in the new classification, the board would reconsider their classification. Only a few changes were recommended, and these were adjusted to the satisfaction of everyone.

By this procedure, 65 percent of all the resident landowners became familiar with the reclassification work, and it has been repeatedly stated and not challenged that 95 percent of the landowners of the county are in agreement with the new classification.

Before using these data in making land use recommendations, it was necessary to determine the potential productivity of the different grades of land. After careful consideration by community committeemen of Triple-A yields and indexes, the following productivity based on wheat yields per acre on summer fallow were set up: No. 1 plowland, 18 bushels; No. 2 plowland, 16 bushels; No. 3 plowland, 14 bushels; No. 4 plowland, 12 bushels; No. 5 plowland, 9 bushels; No. 6 plowland, 7 bushels; No. 7 plowland, 6 bushels; No. 8 plowland, 5 bushels. The different grades of range land are a comparative rating of their productivity rather than an attempt to assign any definite carrying ca-

capacity to each of the grades. The same is true of meadowland.

As a greater adjustment in land use was indicated for the dry-land farming areas, most of the effort by planning committeemen was to arrive at a sound basis for making these adjustments.

Operating budgets were set up for each grade of plowland. This study was used to determine the net return from farming on each grade of land and for arriving at desirable size of units.

Straight wheat farming is the predominant type of dry-land farming in the county. Budgets show that desirable operating units could be worked out on first-, second-, third-, and fourth-grade plowland. Fifth grade was marginal, and sixth, seventh, and eighth was definitely submarginal and should be retired from crop production. Studies by planning committeemen show that about 20,000 acres of this low-grade land was under cultivation and that 30,000 acres of high-grade plowland was in sod.

The following recommendations were developed under the unified program to encourage desirable adjustments. The Triple A agreed to abandon the wheat acreage allotment on the low-grade land when the present operator moved away or turned the lease back to the owner. They also agreed not to set up any allotment on low-grade land broken out for crop production. Emphasis was placed on reseeding lands to crested wheatgrass, by both the Triple A and the Extension Service. Credit agencies like the Farm Credit Administration and the Farm Security Administration agreed to extend credit to operators on sixth-, seventh-, or eighth-grade land for livestock operations only. The county officials agreed to assess sixth-, seventh-, and eighth-grade plowland, still in sod, on the basis of their range value, whereas range lands under cultivation would be assessed on the basis of low-grade farm land, as a means of discouraging further cultivation of low-grade land. If this land was seeded back to crested wheatgrass, it would be again assessed on the basis of range land.

Other problems such as the control of erosion, noxious weeds, and adjustments in the size of units were dealt with in the same careful manner. In each case, specific accomplishments have been achieved.

At the present time, the production of dairy, swine, and poultry products are increasing under the agricultural defense program, where planning committees recommended an increase as a desirable long-time objective. Under the unified county plan all agencies are working toward the same objective, and there is no confusion or conflict in programs.—S. N. Halvorson, County Agent, Teton County, Mont.

Keep 'em Growing . Keep 'em Laying

Since July 1, total production of eggs has exceeded the production of 1940 and also the 10-year average. More layers are on the farms of the country; in fact, by January 1, the increase will probably be more than 10 percent. Over 14 per cent more chicks were raised last spring than in the previous year. There are eggs for the civilian with his average consumption of 126 eggs per year, and there is an extra egg a day for the boys in military service. There were eggs to make up the 7 billion cases of 30 dozen each which were purchased by the Government for shipping overseas up to October 15. But more eggs are needed. The goal calls for another 11-percent increase. How is this to be done? Texas, with the motto, "Keep 'em Growing and Keep 'em Laying," reports some of the methods used successfully there.

■ Moving swiftly to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in his drive to obtain maximum production of eggs from existing laying flocks, early in April the Texas Extension Service poultryman sent out a letter to all extension county agents, vocational teachers, Farm Security workers, hatcherymen, poultry breeders, and feed manufacturers in the State, quoting the Secretary's statement.

This was supplemented immediately by a series of letters supplying timely information designed to aid in stepping up production through improved management practices.

The response was spontaneous. Farmers began buying chicks, and breeders had the heaviest demand for started pullets in their experience. By the middle of May, hatcheries and breeders were sold out and at once began increasing their setting capacity. Shortly before the Secretary's announcement, hatcheries had begun shutting down; but they resumed production immediately and, to meet the swelling demand, worked later in the season than ever before.

On their part, farmers culled fewer old laying hens. The extension poultryman estimates conservatively that in the first 5 months of the program, the egg output in Texas increased 10 percent and that the production in the winter months will exceed that of a year ago by more than 15 percent.

In the work of stimulating production, the extension poultryman, in cooperation with district agents, brought together extension agents from key poultry counties and discussed with them how meetings and demonstrations could be used in increasing production. Displays at county and other fairs were emphasized as a means of focusing attention upon increasing production. Furthermore, in cooperation with county agents and other group representatives, county-wide poultry meetings were held to arouse interest in the program. Attendance has been gratifying. One meeting in a south Texas county drew 1,000 farm people; and a cross section of the 109 gather-

ings throughout the State shows attendance of 250, 200, 165, 110, 100, and 98.

With the ground work laid, it is proposed to maintain and increase production by featuring a program of better feeding and management. Other steps emphasized are encouragement of farmers to get better stock from hatcheries which have adopted a program of selection and pullorum testing. Many hatcheries are operating on the national poultry-improvement plan.



In feeding, producers are being encouraged to buy protein concentrate to mix with home-produced grains. This will give hens the necessary protein balance and at the same time enable farmers to use about two-thirds of their home-produced grain and mash mixture.

At all meetings, emphasis was placed on

better feeding, sufficient green feed for winter grazing, fowl pox prevention, control of intestinal parasites, and careful handling of eggs. County meetings have been supplemented by extensive use of the radio by the extension poultryman and county agricultural agents in keeping this program actively before egg producers.

With pullets coming into production, the extension poultryman estimates that the 1942 production of eggs in the State will exceed that of the previous year by more than 12 percent.

Texas' slogan is: "Keep 'em Growing and Keep 'em Laying."

Forage Livestock Schools

Recorded attendance at the 1941 Mississippi forage-livestock schools totaled 1,750. These are the same schools that were described last year in the November 1940 REVIEW. Attendance at the several county schools this year was: Oktibbeha County, 200; Benton County, 300; Tate County, 200; Coahoma County, 125; Grenada County, 325; Adams County, 200; Hinds County, 225; and Newton County, 175.

State plans for these schools, which are so located each year that opportunity to attend is afforded to as many farmers as possible from all sections of the State, are made by the animal husbandry, dairy, agronomy, agricultural engineering, and agricultural economics departments of the Mississippi State College Experiment Station, College of Agriculture, and Extension Service. Committees are appointed annually several months in advance of the schools to plan and arrange demonstrations for each school in pasture building and management, production and harvesting of hay, and silage production and storage.

Counties are selected for forage-livestock schools on the basis of facilities and accessibility of demonstrations. Local coordinating councils care for local arrangements and organize representative attendance.

Farmer delegates participating in the program were definite in their assertions that the demonstration and forage program is helping to solve the food and feed problem. Thus are Mississippi farmers answering the question of what they can do to aid defense. The importance of quality pasture and forage, as well as quantity, in efficient livestock production is learned at these schools. It is a lesson that is fundamental to a successful livestock husbandry.

■ For the fourth year, New York farmers had a chance to cash in on their ingenuity through the home-made farm equipment exhibit at the New York State Fair. Numerous prizes were available in various classes, and no entry fees were required. Any and all kinds of home-made equipment for farm or home were shown—unpatented devices which contribute to labor saving or safety.

Pork Is Needed for Britain

■ When the December 1940 pig survey indicated that Iowa farmers were planning to decrease their 1941 spring farrow by 14 percent, a dozen animal husbandmen and economists at Iowa State College went into a huddle.

In the view of those studying the situation, Iowa farmers stood to lose money by cutting down on hogs. It was true that 1940 had been a bad year—hogs about \$5 a hundred—but with the defense program getting into stride and consumer incomes on the way up, it looked as though pork chops would be good property in 1941.

Several months earlier, in September of 1940, the Iowa Extension Service had distributed more than 200,000 copies of the annual outlook folder predicting favorable prices for hogs and for dairy and poultry products in 1941 and had followed that up with press and radio releases and articles in the Iowa Farm Economist.

It appeared that the time had come to put an even greater emphasis on the information campaign. Accordingly, in late December, Extension Director R. K. Bliss sent a letter to all county agents calling their attention to the situation and urging them to furnish their farmers with the facts. This letter appeared at about the same time that a similar appeal was broadcast to farmers by Secretary Wickard.

When the figures came out on the 1941 spring farrow in Iowa, it was found that instead of decreasing the pig crop 14 percent farmers had increased it 5 percent.

How much of this change can be attributed to the extension educational work is anyone's guess. Undoubtedly the biggest factor was the surge in hog prices which carried quotations up about \$2 from the middle of December to the middle of January and set farmers scrambling around for sows. Another factor was the favorable weather which enabled farmers to save more pigs per litter than usual.

Then came the Lend-Lease Act and Secretary Wickard's pronouncement of April 3 guaranteeing price support for hogs until June 30, 1943. Immediately, the Iowa Extension Service, like its sister organizations throughout the Corn Belt, began laying plans for an intensive campaign of education to help farmers go over the top in the food-for-freeedom drive.

A printed leaflet, Iowa Hog Producers and the National Defense Program, was distributed to leading farmers in all the counties, and 7,000 copies were supplied to the State Triple-A Committee for distribution to all community committeemen.

The press and radio campaign was shifted into high gear, and plans were laid for hog-production meetings to be held in every Iowa county.

Beginning about the middle of September, 2 extension animal husbandmen, E. L. Quaife

The 1941 spring pig crop, instead of being 10 to 15 percent below that of 1940, as seemed likely last December, is now estimated to have totaled about 50 million head, or approximately the same as for 1940. The June 1 pig-crop report indicated an increase in the number of sows bred to farrow in the 1941 fall season of about 13 percent over the preceding fall. If the number of pigs saved per litter this fall is about the same as in 1940, the combined spring and fall crops for 1941 will total about 83 million head, which is 5 percent more than the 1940 crop and only about 3 percent less than the record crop of 1939. Special meetings held for hog producers in practically every commercial hog county in the country have contributed to these results. Typical of the programs under way is the one in Iowa.

and Rex Beresford, started out on this series of meetings, each man holding meetings in 10 counties each week. A little later, the extension veterinarian, Dr. K. W. Stouder, sidetracked his regular duties and helped on the schedule, with the result that more than 90 counties were covered in 4 weeks. The other 10 counties were finished by November 1.

The county meetings were attended by 50 to 200 of the leading farmers in each county. A special effort was made to get out to the meetings Triple-A committeemen, representatives of the other Federal agencies, and Smith-Hughes teachers. At each meeting, the county U.S.D.A. defense board chairman took a few minutes to explain the functions and purposes of the board, after which the extension specialist discussed the hog-production goal and the general price outlook and then went to work on production techniques.

Iowa's 1941 fall farrowings were estimated to be 30 percent greater than a year earlier. This means that many farmers were raising fall pigs for the first time, and so feeding and management of the fall pigs were emphasized. Selection of breeding stock for next year and

winter care of the brood sow also came in for detailed attention.

Then, at the close of each meeting, plans were made for carrying the information to all farmers in the county. Methods used to accomplish this varied from county to county, depending on local conditions.

In Washington County, for example, the county defense board selected one man and one alternate from each township and sent them special invitations to attend. When the general meeting was over, these men were given supplies of the printed leaflet, Iowa Hog Producers and the National Defense Program, which had been revised and brought up to date; and they were also given discussion outlines, prepared by the county board, to help them in conducting at least one meeting, and preferably more, in their own townships.

In other counties, the community AAA committeemen were given the task of carrying the information out to the farms, and in still others the county agent scheduled a series of meetings throughout the county. Smith-Hughes teachers also cooperated.

Press releases were supplied to the county agents for use prior to and following the meetings. All meetings were announced in the farm flash service sent to all radio stations.

Swine diseases are expected to cause trouble due to crowded conditions in hog houses, and a second series of meetings has been scheduled for later in the winter at which disease control and sanitation will be given primary attention.

Increasing farm production—whether it be hogs, dairy cattle, or poultry—calls for an all-out educational campaign on production techniques. The Iowa Extension Service recognizes this and has adopted the slogan, "No more business as usual." From now on, until food has "won the war and written the peace," the Service will concentrate its efforts on helping farmers to reach and exceed the food-production goals set by the Department of Agriculture.

■ Step Up Food Production for National Defense was discussed at leader-training meetings all over Wisconsin. In Shawano County the county agent, the A.A.A. field woman, and the home demonstration agent discussed the need for increased production, problems in gardening, and the importance of a well-planned food supply for rural families. They in turn held meetings in the townships together with A.A.A. committeemen and one woman not a member of a homemaker club in the township. A special meeting of representatives of many of the farm groups was called by the county agents in Rock County to present information on the "Step Up Production" program. A good crowd was in attendance, and keen interest was shown in the problem. In Green County the leaders held special meetings. Some clubs met at a school-house or Farm Bureau hall with the meeting open to all families in the community.

On the Home Front

M. L. WILSON, Director of Extension Work

■ The goals of home demonstration work—better homes, good health, and successful family living in rural America—assume new significance in these critical times. The farm homemaker, with her husband, has an important job in the national defense program—a part in the raising of certain foods for shipment overseas, in feeding her own family in keeping with the newer findings in nutrition, and in guiding children in the ways of self-reliance and democratic living.

Home demonstration work is helping rural women to meet these new demands with more than 2¼ million women participating in the home demonstration program (in 1940 an increase of 16 percent over 1939).

Of these homemakers, 1,140,723 were members of some 51,000 organized groups meeting regularly to study ways of better living. In keeping with democratic procedure, each member has a voice in planning the community group program, which is based on local needs. Newer trends include special emphasis on nutrition, better housing, the making of cotton mattresses, electricity for farm homes, consumer education, and discussions on citizenship and democracy.

Homemakers are studying conditions affecting agriculture, serving on land use committees, and have an opportunity to express their judgment regarding needed agricultural adjustments.

Women Work for Defense

Every constructive-minded citizen, rural and urban, knows now that it is time to put first things first. It is a time when we must do those things and to do without those things which will further the national defense program and aid the peoples of those nations that are resisting aggression. I know that women are working shoulder to shoulder with their husbands to have the farm make a contribution to the vast volume of milk, cheese, poultry and eggs, pork, and animal protein foods which are needed. Many home demonstration club women were in Washington in 1936, and some were in London and traveled in Europe in 1939 and, therefore, have had firsthand contact with fine rural women from those nations which we are now committed to aid; so I know that we can count on the women of rural America to do their part to forward the food for defense program.

But the program of national defense is not all food, nor yet food and armed forces. There is a vast program of civilian defense with which Mayor LaGuardia, assisted by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and a small staff, are working day and night. It is to be based

almost entirely upon volunteer services. Eloise Davison, responsible for integrating women's activities in the Civilian Defense program, was once a member of our home demonstration staff in Ohio. She has kept closely in touch with home demonstration work throughout her professional work, and she knows of the wonderful record in volunteer leadership which rural women have made as officers and local leaders in home demonstration work. She and Mrs. Roosevelt are counting on home demonstration clubs to render outstanding assistance in forwarding the program in rural areas. We have assured them that agents will not fail them but will continue and even expand their fine record of volunteer leadership in rural areas.

The program of civilian defense will undoubtedly include many activities which are concerned with normal daily living; for the front line of attack in this war is the front door of every home, whether city, hamlet, or farm. And our homes need defenses, not only physical defense from without but defense that comes from within. Positive health, sustained morale, self-set discipline, and willingness and ability to undertake additional tasks to meet the need of the hour will be needed from each and all of us if America is to do her part to maintain democracy as the way of life in America and Great Britain and for the people of other nations who have temporarily been dominated by Hitler but in whose hearts democracy is enshrined and who, with our aid, will again live the way of democracy when peace shall come.

The Extension Service has undertaken a Nation-wide endeavor to stimulate every farm family to grow its own food supply. In several States this effort has resulted in one of the most important and constructive developments, namely, that various agencies and organizations that are concerned in part with this field are cooperating in this common endeavor.

There are many things, whether or not they are included in the civilian defense program, that are needed today which will greatly help rural people to be ready to face the present with courage and to meet life effectively. The health of the Nation is the first line of defense. Home demonstration groups for 25 years have concerned themselves with health and nutrition. Today as a designated part of the national defense program we must do our utmost to conduct an "all out" participation in the effort now under way to put into practice throughout our Nation the newer knowledge of nutrition. This means that each of us set a goal that in our respective

communities every family shall be fully informed of the situation and the needs, and how each family can contribute to the physical and spiritual defense of our Nation.

Let us so achieve in rural America that across our fair land there shall be seen on every farm a garden based upon nutritional needs and, in addition, such amounts of fruit and dairy, poultry and meat products for family and lend-lease use as conditions permit.

What of our houses? Good houses are needed to safeguard the health of our people. Are we doing all that is possible within our means and abilities to make our houses weatherproof, sanitary, and convenient?

What of the problem of clothing for the farm family today? There is a chance for every farm woman to be thrifty, and thrift should be a welcome daily partner to each of us in these important days. In times of national emergency there must be no waste—no waste of time or energy or money—no waste of food products, or of clothing, or equipment for farm or home—or yet of fuel or electricity. There must be thrift in all things.

Put First Things First

Yes; it is time to put first things first. Without any question, the safety and the sanity of family life is the most important factor in our national life today; for without the support of the great masses of citizens no program of national defense can be successful, and only as homes are of the quality to defend will there be support of a defense program.

As Director of Extension, I have promised that every effort will be made by me and by the fine group of men and women associated with me in the Extension Service throughout the United States and its territories in strengthening our service in behalf of the rural home. We will do our utmost with the funds that are made available to work with farm women in planning wisely and working efficiently for the welfare of the home. We are proud of the part which rural women are taking in all constructive efforts for the rural home, for agriculture, for the Nation's welfare, and also for constructive cooperation with rural women of other lands.

■ Homemakers' clubs, parent-teacher associations, the public schools, and other agencies are cooperating in the better-nutrition program in Boyd County, Ky. Managers of school cafeterias and supervisors of school lunches are planning to correlate their meal planning with the general school health program in order to educate pupils and teachers, and indirectly parents, in proper selection and preparation of foods. Lois H. Sharp, the county's home demonstration agent, has given a series of lectures on nutrition and has distributed leaflets entitled "Eat Home Grown Foods for Health and Economy."

Britain's Hope Is the American Farmer

R. M. EVANS, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

■ I returned recently from an unforgettable month spent in the bombed cities and plowed-up countryside of England. I found the British to be a cheerful but lean people. They definitely are short of food. Their hope today is in the American farmer.

Paul Appleby, the Under Secretary of Agriculture, and I arrived in England early in August, making the air trip by American bomber over the regular ferry service. We went first to London, then to other cities and rural areas of the British Isles. We were pleased to find that American food was beginning to arrive at seaports in large quantities—boatload after boatload of eggs, pork, dried milk, cheese, and beans—and none too soon, for the people have been sorely in need of all these things. Many times I heard Englishmen say, in effect: "Cut off American food, and tomorrow Great Britain will be a thing of the past."

British Are United

We returned with a thousand kaleidoscopic impressions of the sights and sounds and experiences encountered during our tour of inspection. Our strongest is that the British people are wholly united, regardless of wealth or class, in their determination to lick Hitler and the gangster rule that he represents. Another is that food is constantly on their minds, as evidenced by their conversation, their food-ration cards, the ever-present emergency kitchens, and the plowing up and planting of the entire countryside.

During our visit we were on food rations just like everyone else. I had one egg for breakfast during the entire 4 weeks we were there. I saw only one orange, and it was being eaten by an aviator who regarded it as quite a novelty. Like most Americans, I'm accustomed to eating heartily—and more than once I got up from the table still hungry. It did not hurt us any, but Paul Appleby lost 8 pounds and I lost 10.

Need Protein and Vitamins

The Government is doing a good job of handling the food over there, and it is being distributed fairly. Everyone gets all the bread and potatoes he needs, but the allowance of meat, cheese, eggs, butter, lard, milk, and vegetables is very limited. People doing extra heavy work get extra rations, and children and nursing mothers get all the fresh milk. A fine system has been developed in the community feeding centers where people can get a meal for 18 or 20 cents in our money, or free if they haven't the money. Probably some of the really poor people are getting a better share of the total food supply under today's

wartime rations than they were previously under their own peacetime meals.

Nobody is starving in Britain, but there is not nearly enough high-energy food for best work. Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labor, told us: "A lot of our people look as though they are in good shape, but they have not the vitality or staying power. They need more protein. Give us the meat, and we will increase our production 15 to 20 percent."

An American research doctor pointed out the large number of people on the streets who wore small bandages and said: "They lack vitamin foods. If they receive a scratch, it doesn't heal rapidly. You might scratch your



hand, and in a day or two it would be healed; but with them it takes a couple of weeks."

Agriculture is thoroughly organized for wartime food production, the farmers having taken over the job in a remarkably direct way. They have local committees that resemble our own farmer committees in many ways. The English committees are all appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, however, and the men serve without pay. They have powers undreamed of here in the United States. They can tell a farmer, no matter whether owner or tenant, just what he is supposed to grow and where he is to grow it. If the farmer does not cooperate, they just move in and farm it for him. They mean business and do not spend any time fussing around.

We drove all through the agricultural country, which is small and intensively farmed. We found that farmers have got rid of many of their hogs in order to have enough feed for their cows. There is a very heavy demand for

milk products. We found every tillable acre of land plowed up and planted, including beautiful parks and pastures a hundred or more years old. We saw many lawns and golf courses which had been turned into vegetable gardens, producing onions and cabbages. Before the war, Britain had about 12 million acres under cultivation. This year, there is about 16 million acres. It is very common to see girls and women working in the fields, helping to take care of this new food production.

Plan Post-war Policy

The principal interest of all Englishmen right now, of course, is winning this war. But they are also thinking about the time when the war will be over. A number of leading farmers spoke of the need for a post-war policy which will make plenty of food available during the rebuilding.

Farmers are thinking also about the need for protecting their own industry. Like American farmers, they have vivid memories of what happened after the first World War, and they are determined not to let it happen again. They think they have the nucleus of a good farm program out of the county committees which have been organized.

One farmer came up to me and said: "I heard you were coming, and I made a special trip to talk with you. We don't have a Triple-A here in England. That's the greatest thing ever given to farmers. We've studied it over, and we are convinced that we must have something comparable when this war is over."

Talking to those farmers made me realize more than ever how fortunate American farmers are in having the organization for meeting problems of the war and of the post-war period to come. We have had years of experience in meeting new farm problems as they came up. After the war, we should be able to make an orderly and common-sense adjustment to the peacetime world.

No one knows, of course, how the war will end. I am filled with admiration for the brave spirit of the British people. Nevertheless, we must recognize that they—and the entire fight for freedom—are dependent upon the production of our farms and factories over here. Our farm defense program is all-important. We must send supplies. We represent their hope for peace and victory. If we should let them down, not only would we endanger our own future and the future of world democracy, but also we would be letting down one of the most courageous people the world has ever seen.

Corn Belt Marketing Conference

I. W. ARTHUR, Extension Specialist in Marketing, Iowa

■ A fresh start in tackling extension marketing work was made in a Corn Belt marketing conference held at Ames, September 29 to October 1. Extension and experiment station directors, district county agent supervisors, and production, 4-H Club, home economics, and marketing specialists from 12 Midwestern States attended the conference.

When the smoke of discussion had cleared, the conference came up with specific recommendations and statements of principle on five major parts of extension and marketing work. After collectively studying "the field and objectives of the Extension Service in the solution of the marketing problems of today and tomorrow," the group concluded that extension staffs should:

1. Through the educational process contribute to the solution of agricultural marketing problems and help to bring about greater efficiency in the marketing and distributing processes.

2. Maintain consistently the ideals of serving the ends of the general welfare rather than those of special interests.

3. Furnish interested groups and individuals with information which will improve marketing systems, maintain equality of bargaining power, increase net farm income, and raise rural and urban living standards.

4. Assist with and help in planning and coordinating constructive marketing activities and programs in the local community, State, region, and Nation, sponsored by public agencies, general farm organizations, cooperative associations, consumer groups, and trade associations.

5. Aid in adjusting the production and marketing processes to more nearly meet domestic and foreign needs and demands.

6. Assist with the marketing phases of emergency situations and agricultural programs having to do with national welfare and defense.

7. Through district supervisors and marketing specialists, assist county agents and local leaders in initiating and planning local and area marketing programs. To assist in accomplishing these ends, the land-grant colleges were asked to provide courses for prospective extension workers and in-service training for extension personnel.

In dealing with marketing programs of Federal and State agencies, Extension Services pledged full cooperation in developing and conducting educational activities dealing with marketing, such as disseminating information concerning the objectives, methods of operation, and results of existing marketing programs to producers, consumers, processors, distributors, and others concerned.

Discussion, it was felt, would stimulate a

more thorough understanding of the programs and of alternative methods of attacking the problems involved.

The conference also emphasized that the programs in marketing conducted by all Federal and State agencies should be developed by democratic processes, with farmers and other interested persons participating actively in formulating plans. In addition, county and State agricultural planning committees should bring marketing problems to the attention of appropriate Federal and State agencies and help to guide the work of those agencies to meet the needs of specific local groups.

In dealing with farm organizations and other cooperative groups, the conference discussion crystallized into the belief that the Extension Service should continue to cultivate working relationships with all farm and cooperative organizations as well as other agencies working toward the improvement of marketing. This assistance should be educational in nature, and all recommendations should be based on facts. This assistance can be most effective if participation begins early in the planning process and carries through as the program develops.

Use should be made of all educational devices. The democratic principles involved in sound cooperation should be emphasized. It should be recognized that cooperation with other organizations is a two-way proposition and that extension workers and the personnel of other agencies will learn from the contacts and experiences of each other. The Extension

Service should not be responsible for making decisions involving operating policies, soliciting membership, or performing routine services which should be provided for on a commercial basis.

The Extension Services recognized that there is a big job to be done in educating consumers on the essentials of adequate nutrition and good buymanship and in facilitating the movement of surplus products into consuming channels at seasonal peaks. A good buy for the consumer may constitute a good sale for the producer when education results in the development of a common yardstick in terms of information with respect to consumer grades and labels. Consumers can appreciate the importance of a more efficient system of distribution extending from the farm to the consumer when they see the interdependence of producers and consumers in widely separated places in the exchange of products.

Information should be available to consumers regarding availability of supplies, permitting the producer to dispose of a greater quantity at the peak of production and permitting the consumer to buy more at a fair price to both, making more complete use of the available supply.

To attain these objectives, educational work was suggested involving close coordination of specialists concerned with nutrition, home management, production, and marketing, working through the county agents, home demonstration agents, 4-H Clubs, and rural youth in the various counties.

Texas Boys Study Entomology

CAMERON SIDDALL, Entomologist, Texas Extension Service

■ Prior to 1939, study of entomology by

Texas 4-H Club boys largely was a voluntary pastime of making unsystematic collections of insects. This was carried on mainly in south Texas where entomological specimens are perhaps most colorful. In that year, extension agricultural agents in many counties throughout the State began a practical training of selected boys in the identification of harmful pests common to their communities, together with a study of their life cycle and measures of control.

The objective of such training was to qualify the boys for leadership in pest-control work in their neighborhoods. Subsequently, county teams were selected from groups participating for the purpose of engaging in an annual competition and for a scholarship award.

4-H Club entomology is built around a two-part contest held during the annual short course at College Station. The first part requires a three-boy team from each county to make a collection of 45 species of insects of economic importance and common to the State. The insects must be pinned and labeled correctly and the common names and the hosts given. Second, the team selects 10 from a list of more than 100 common insect pests of the State and learns the common name of each, the host or hosts on which it lives, the injurious stage or stages, the type of mouth parts of the injurious stage or stages, the nature of damage done by the insect, and recommended control measures. At the contest, judges select 5 insects from the 10 studied, and each boy gives the above information orally.

The Division of Entomology and the Department of Entomology of the A. & M. College have, since the inauguration of this contest, cooperated with the extension entomologist, and members of both the division and the department serve as judges.

The awards include a gold medal to each member of the winning team and a silver medal to each member of the second-place team. The boy receiving the highest score, regardless of the team he represents, receives a scholarship of \$100. This is given to the winner whenever he enters the college or university of his choice.

The number of boys engaging in 4-H entomology work has increased steadily since 1939 when the present type of work was begun. In 1940, the team winning first place was from Hidalgo County, and the second-place team was from Jackson County. The boy winning the individual high score for the State was on the Jackson County team. In 1941, Jackson County produced the winning team, and Johnson County was in second place. As in 1940, the boy winning the individual high score was on the Jackson County team.

In 1940, 14 counties entered teams; and in these counties the county agricultural agents worked with 141 boys in preparing teams. In 14 other counties 4-H entomology work was done, but for various reasons the agents were not able to enter teams in the contest. In those 14 counties, 128 boys had an opportunity to study entomology. Thus 4-H entomology club work was carried on in 28 counties, and 269 boys were given opportunity by their agents to recognize and control some of the more common pests of their respective counties.

In 1941, 11 teams entered the contest; and 124 boys received training. The agents of 27 other counties trained boys for the contest but were unable to enter teams, and in these counties 273 boys were enrolled in 4-H entomology club work. Thus in 1941, 397 boys in 38 counties had an opportunity to study entomology. This year there was an increase of 10 counties engaged in the work and an increase of 128 boys over the number studying 4-H entomology in 1940.

■ Increased interest on the part of farmers in studying their business, income tax considerations, and prospects for higher farm earnings in 1941 have caused an increase of approximately 20 percent in the number of farmers keeping accounts in Illinois. This estimate is based on observations by county agents and by representatives of the college department of agricultural economics who made more than 2,600 farm visits and held numerous meetings to return farm business reports and check 1941 records.

■ Membership in North Carolina Negro 4-H Clubs has increased in a 10-year period from 4,356 to 15,088 boys and girls.

Filing Miniature Slides

GEORGE F. JOHNSON, Extension Specialist in Visual Instruction, Pennsylvania

■ The problem of working out a satisfactory filing system for the miniature lantern slides has been common to many county extension workers and subject-matter specialists in Pennsylvania.

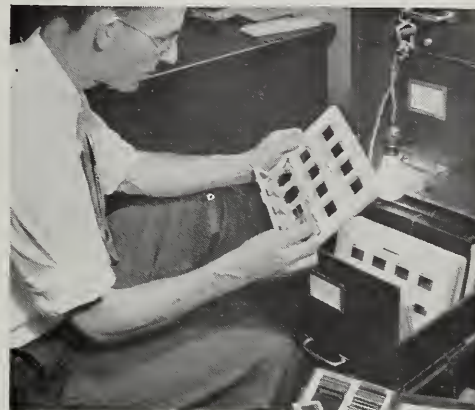
The average number of slides in county offices now exceeds 150 per county with some workers having in excess of 500 slides. At the college, an average of more than 600 slides per subject-matter department are now in use by extension specialists. Obviously, efficient filing has become essential to the best utilization of these vast visual-aid resources. The result of 3 years' effort has brought about several systems, each of which has enthusiastic supporters but no one of which has been generally adopted.



J. W. Warner, county agent, Indiana County, Pa., with his 200-capacity slide files. The 100-capacity slide case in foreground is used for carrying slides to meetings.

Several methods are illustrated by the accompanying pictures. Generally, each slide is labeled as to where and when taken and what it shows. The slides are then grouped as to project subjects and filed by projects alphabetically. In only a few cases are slides numbered individually. Some workers use a 300-capacity flat box for filing and a 100-capacity case for carrying to meetings. Others use the combination file and carrying case opening on either side and holding 200 slides. The 100-capacity file is also used in several instances, both as a file and as a carrying case. A less-common method is to file the slides in the 12-capacity cardboard panels which are then placed in the standard letter file. File boxes with an illuminated compartment for viewing each slide taken from file are also available.

Several subject-matter departments which have from 1,000 to 1,500 slides are using sliding trays in a metal cabinet. This is a very convenient system but is more expensive than other plans described.



J. B. McCool, county agent, Clinton County, Pa., likes this system. He files his slides in cardboard panels and places them in a standard letter file cabinet. Note light bulb used for viewing slides.

In general, a satisfactory file has the following characteristics: (1) It is convenient to get slides into and out of so that a minimum of time is required; (2) it is not so complicated that great effort is required in keeping the file up to date; and (3) it is so flexible in compartment spacing that new slides can be added without continual handling of old slides.

Reducing slide handling and effort in filing to a minimum and yet making it possible to organize an illustrated talk quickly with all material at hand is the object of an efficient slide-filing system. Extension workers who make the most of color slides in extension teaching are likely to accumulate at least 300 slides, and to be most useful these must be in an efficient file.

The more elaborate sliding-tray cabinet is used by several subject-matter departments for filing purposes in Pennsylvania. John Vandevort, poultry extension specialist, looks over a file of more than 1,000 2- by 2-inch poultry slides.



Indiana Teamwork Produces Tomatoes for Defense

■ The tomato may have been the "love apple" a few centuries ago when people knew little of its vitamin and general food value, but today it has taken its place as an instrument of war in no uncertain terms because of its health-giving qualities.

This is not a story on the food value of this product but, rather, of how one State—Indiana—met the call of Secretary Claude R. Wickard and others in the Department of Agriculture for increased production of this important food. For many years the Hoosier State has been at the top, or right near it, in the production of tomatoes for processing, including canning, as juice, as catsup or chili sauce, and other forms in which this food is handled. The acreage devoted to this crop in Indiana has ranged from 70,000 to a little more than 100,000 each year. In 1940 it was 72,000; but in 1941, in response to the request of April 3, the acreage was jumped to 110,000, surpassing the 20-percent increase asked of Hoosier producers.

How this increase was obtained is a tribute to the work of the Agricultural Extension Service at Purdue University, and is the story not only of this year but of many years back—a story of cooperation between the State agricultural experiment station, the Extension Service, the growers, and the canning industry. This teamwork over a period of years, which is typical of many extension projects in the Secretary's home State, made the meeting of the request for increased food-stuffs a "natural" for those concerned.

In 1918, members of the agricultural experiment station staff at Purdue, working in cooperation with the Indiana Canners' Association, began the breeding of an improved strain of the Baltimore tomato to produce a more desirable tomato than the original fruit by this name. The new variety was named the Indiana-Baltimore, as it was practically a new variety and one which far outyielded the original strain.

Through a cooperative project with the Indiana Canners' Association and the agricultural experiment station, the new variety was multiplied until the seed was made available to all growers who wanted it. Gradually the variety took its place, and today it is the most popular of all with the thousands of Indiana producers.

Along with the distribution of this new variety went an educational program to encourage proper production methods, including fertilization, cultivation, and the picking of fruit at the right time and fruit of the proper quality. Some years ago, F. C. Gaylord, now assistant chief in horticulture at Purdue, studied the idea of buying tomatoes on the



basis of grade, paying the grower a premium for that fruit which graded No. 1, a smaller price for that grading No. 2, and nothing at all for the culls. Canners liked the idea because it meant a better-quality product in the cans or the bottles and made for a better market.

Of course, graders had to be trained, and they still have to be trained every year; growers need to learn the best methods of production; pickers need to know the kind of fruit to pick and all of the ins and outs of the tomato-growing business.

This task was undertaken by the men of the university—first Mr. Gaylord, and then Roscoe Fraser, assistant in horticulture—in cooperation with J. E. Dickerson of the Federal-State inspection service for grading of fruits and vegetables, and others.

Every February there is held at the university a 2- or 3-day school for canners and growers in which technical topics on production and processing of tomatoes and other canning crops are considered. There are banquets and a meeting of the "Sons of the Soil," in which canners, growers, county agents, and educators hobnob, banquet, learn, and have fun together. There is a feeling of comradeship or partnership which is good

for the industry because the men are pulling together.

As a result of this situation, when the call came for more tomatoes from Indiana this year, it was an easy matter to get them. The enrollment of 5,130 growers in the 52 U. S. Won Tomato Clubs, a club to teach the production of quality products, and the enrollment of 1,560 other growers in the 17 Double Tonnage Tomato Clubs, another extension project, represented about the normal number in these projects. They extended into 47 counties where the county agents were cooperating in the tomato-improvement program.

An average of 94 growers attended each session of the tomato-growing schools held from January 24 to April 23, and a total of 6,497 attended the 51 schools held over the State.

As a result of this program, when the call for increased production came last April, the officers of the Indiana Canners' Association met with the extension men at Purdue and members of the State AAA committee, first at Lafayette and then in Indianapolis. They discussed the situation, threshed over the problems of soil- or non-soil-depleting crops, plant production, and how to get the increased acreage. One of the largest firms came forward with the proposal backed by the United States Department of Agriculture to pay \$3 more per ton for tomatoes than had been agreed upon under contract earlier in the year. This firm asked its growers to increase their acreage at least 20 percent above last year. Other firms followed suit.

Meetings were held with canners, growers, and farm organization representatives in all parts of the State to explain the need for increased production. County agents then held their own local meetings for the same purpose, with practically all growers and canners turning out. Hoosier farmers, like other patriotic farmers, responded; and the increased acreage came. News stories and radio programs kept the need for more tomatoes before growers, canners, and the public at large so that the entire Hoosier State knows of the needs for the food and the results obtained.

The older and more experienced growers put to work the knowledge they already possessed, and new growers were helped by the latest information from county agents and horticultural specialists.

Because of the new interest in producing more and better tomatoes, the attendance at the summer picking schools, which are always held immediately preceding the picking of the crop, was the largest ever. The local and State tomato-picking contests, the State tomato festival, and the State tomato show focus the attention of most of the Hoosier State on the good methods of growing and harvesting the tomato crop. Today it is second nature for most Hoosier growers to use the methods that they have learned through this long-time extension program. True, the drought in some areas of the State cut the production as it nearly always has and probably always will,

but the State as a whole met the demand in a fine way.

An example of the teamwork among growers, canners, and others came during the canning season. One firm at Kempton, Ind., unable to handle all the tomatoes delivered to it, sent 150 tons to a factory 150 miles away at Vincennes. Another factory at Kokomo, unable to handle all the crop as fast as it was coming to the factory, sent 75 loads to other factories in the southern part of the State where the drought had been more severe; and

from the little town of Hemlock went 25 semi-trailers and 13 railway stock cars loaded with tomatoes to a processing firm in Chicago.

These incidents are given to show that there was no lost motion. The growers and canners who have been working together for years in a program sponsored by the Indiana Agricultural Extension Service were geared to do the job, and they put it over in a fine way this year with a minimum of effort and lost motion and one that reflects credit on a great industry.

list for father, mother, sister, brother, and baby, with many of these suggestions wrapped in figured cotton cloth tied with cotton ribbon and the package decorated with cotton bolls, painted cotton burs, and cotton corsages. This made an attractive display, and it offered many helpful suggestions.

Another exhibit, sponsored by the East Side McCrory Club, was a display of home-made games and toys. All the toys were made from cotton prints and stuffed with cotton. These toys were very attractive and were inexpensive. Home-made puzzles completed this display.

Among the many gifts which were made at home or purchased were the stuffed cotton toys in bright cotton prints which always

Cotton Christmas Down South

■ Cotton Christmas gifts, cotton wrappings, and decorations will brighten the holiday season in homes again this year.

With the idea of utilizing some of the surplus cotton in this way the cotton Christmas was originated in 1939. Governors of Arkansas and Texas proclaimed a cotton Christmas in their States; and the idea, popular during the last 2 years throughout the South, is growing in popularity all over the country.

Greater interest in the use of cotton for better living has been manifested since more than 2½ million families throughout the United States actually made 3,573,213 cotton mattresses for use in their own homes under the direction of home demonstration agents in 46 States. In addition, mattress covers, mattress pads, and other bedding protectors have been made by these families to insure long life for these high-quality mattresses.

An actual demonstration in the making of a high-quality cotton mattress by a farm family at the Governor's mansion was a part of the cotton Christmas tree party celebration sponsored by the Texas Governor and his wife last Christmas.

Home demonstration club women and other leaders of rural and urban affairs are hoping that the 100-percent American product in many forms will be put on Christmas shopping lists in all the States this year.

The Arkansas Council of Home Demonstration Clubs, of which Mrs. R. C. Harville of Pulaski County is president, was active in promoting cotton utilization and in the observance of cotton Christmas in that State.

These club members emphasized the values and attractiveness of endless kinds of cotton goods which are appropriate to the Christmas season as sound reasons for giving cotton over and above the help it gives to the grower and to all the interests that look to cotton cash for trade and employment. Putting more American cotton to work will benefit 12 to 14 million people dependent directly on cotton for a living and will stimulate other business.

Newspapers throughout Arkansas published stories about the cotton Christmas and gave suggestions for gifts. Exhibits of cotton-



Minnie Mae Grubbs, Texas district agent, prepared a cotton exhibit for the Farmers' Short Course.

made Christmas gifts were put on by home demonstration clubs in counties of several States.

North Carolina and Alabama home demonstration club members sent to Washington most attractive exhibits of cotton toys, children's clothing, and many useful cotton household articles for the national cotton exhibit which included a "cotton house" and was held in the patio of the United States Department of Agriculture during April 1941. More than 12,000 persons viewed these exhibits which showed a great many new uses for cotton.

As a definite part of the Woodruff County, Ark., home demonstration club program last year the Central McCrory Club cleverly demonstrated at the community fair how a cotton Christmas could be celebrated at the family Christmas tree.

The exhibit consisted of a small Christmas tree decorated with cotton and painted cotton bolls and burs. There was a suggested gift

catch the eyes of very small children and are a source of satisfaction to mothers because the covers can be laundered.

Attractive cotton garments for boys and girls of school age to be worn to school, or slacks, overalls or coveralls for play time had their place as gifts.

For the grown-ups, well-styled clothing such as corduroy robes, pajamas, velveteen dresses, and aprons helped the clothing budget; and table covers, luncheon cloths, sheets, pillowcases, and tufted bedspreads, hand-made towels, bureau scarfs, dainty window curtains and draperies, braided and woven cotton rugs, and many other household articles pleased homemakers.

Packages were made 100-percent cotton gifts by wrapping them in colorful gingham or print and tying them with cotton cord in red and green or blue and white. Some of the package wrappings were fringed or pinked so they might be used later as dollies, table covers, or table runners.

A. B. Curet

An Agent Who Has Grown With His Parish for the Past 25 Years

■ A comparatively recent history of Pointe Coupee Parish, La., sets forth the most momentous event in each year marking parish progress. For the year 1916, the historian says:

"The outstanding accomplishment of the year was the appointment of A. B. Curet as county agent."

In 1916, agricultural development in Pointe Coupee was at a low ebb. Many things were needed to infuse courage, hope, and inspiration into the farming population. L. E. Perrin, famed as one of the pioneer workers in Louisiana under Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, was district agent in south Louisiana, and he picked A. B. Curet as the man to do the infusing. Mr. Curet has remained ever since.

Pointe Coupee is one of those parishes lying between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers. It is populated mostly by farmers of Anglo-Saxon and Acadian lineage, a people proud and reserved and clinging to ancient tradition in farming as in everything else. The situation required a man of tact, experience, and understanding of the people's viewpoint. In the 25 years during which he has been county agent in Pointe Coupee Parish, A. B. Curet has shown that he is all of that and more. He has become infused not only into the agricultural life of the parish but is a part of the cultural, social, and economic life of the people.

On a September morning, while a visitor sat in his office getting material for the story of his 25 years as a county agent, Mr. Curet received 17 callers—a normal half day's complement. They were men and women from all sections of the parish. The subjects they wanted to discuss covered the whole range of affairs in which the people of an agricultural parish are likely to be interested. Here is a list of the topics: Better pastures, parent-teacher association, livestock exhibition at the coming fall fair, probable establishment of FSA cooperative, extension approval of REA project, cotton variety tests, tree planting, rural housing, poultry, cotton loan data, publicity on one-variety cotton community (2 callers), lespedeza production, aid for college education, pasture development, trench silo building, AAA allotment basis, tenant purchase data, tenant purchase land character, cotton stamp program, and cotton mattress program. In addition, there were telephone calls on an almost equal variety of subjects.

The reason that County Agent Curet is sought after for advice and counsel is not difficult to find. He does things. He has been doing things for 25 years. When someone is

needed to head a USO program, a food-production campaign, an aluminum-collection project, a Red Cross roll call, or establish a parish public library, the collective parish finger turns to the county agent as the man to lead the crusade.

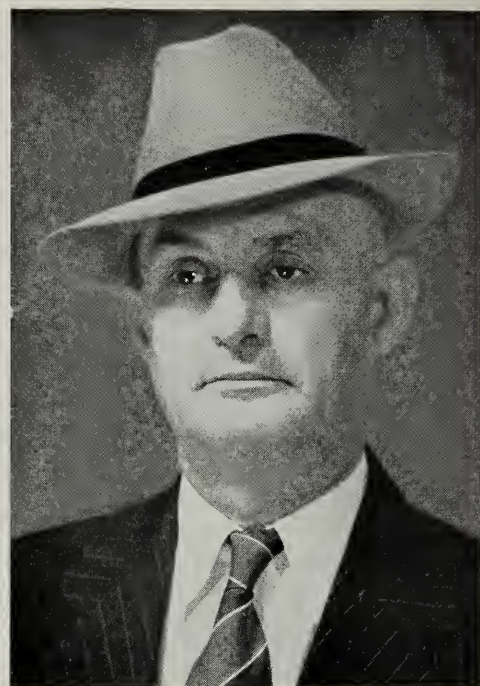
All this had its beginning back in 1916 when the newly appointed county agent realized that important changes were needed in farm practices in Pointe Coupee Parish. Infectious disease had made serious annual raids on the cattle population of the parish. Something had to be done about it. The county agent began the introduction of vaccines to control the disease. He won the confidence of the farmers by his accomplishments, so that when he proposed the use of better seed for maximum results in commodity crops, he was able to get a responsive hearing.

The parish offered a field for commercial potato production; but activities were on a small and inefficient basis, with poor seed resulting in discouragingly meager yields. The county agent called in the horticultural specialist of the Extension Service at Louisiana State University, and through coordinated and cooperative effort the first 10 earloads of Nebraska Irish potatoes brought to the South were planted in Pointe Coupee Parish. Today the parish leads all Louisiana in Irish potato production, with an annual movement of 900 earloads. The organization of a successful potato growers' association was one of the factors which contributed to this result.

The first World War proved to be a testing time for all extension workers, and in Pointe Coupee the county agent did a noteworthy job as Red Cross Home Service chairman in organizing the food and feed production campaign. He spent his Sundays holding meetings and enlisting cooperation of Negro farmers and their families. The resulting effort was so conspicuously successful that the Gulf Division of the American Red Cross and Defense Board awarded Pointe Coupee Parish the championship of the division embracing three Gulf States—Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

The county agent was called upon to head the parish campaign against tuberculosis, an effort which materially helped the establishment of the present sanatorium at Greenwell Springs.

These special emergency activities did not prevent the carrying on of the work that specifically belongs to the county agent's office. A campaign for poultry production, as an effort to balance farm operations and neutralize the effects of economic disruption—



aftermath of the World War—was attended with gratifying results. The county agent received signal commendation for leadership displayed in this program.

From here on, the agricultural progress of the parish made a definite impress on the farming pattern of the State. Scientific methods in boll-weevil control made progress in most of the communities of the parish. It was County Agent Curet who saw a growing need for better farm credit and farm financing. He led in organizing a branch of the National Farm Loan Association.

Then followed the program for better roads and better school facilities throughout the parish, projects which were of vast importance in furthering the work of the Extension Service. The county agent was a front-line campaigner in these activities which were to mean much in the progress of the parish.

In the control of the cattle tick, which for decades had hampered the development of better beef and dairy herds in Louisiana, and in efforts to eliminate Bang's disease, the county agent of Pointe Coupee Parish played a conspicuous part in educating the farm people in approved methods and practices.

Development of soy bean oil production and a plant-breeding program to further the project has been stimulated through the work of the county agent who also has devoted a good deal of attention to one-variety cotton production. A circular on cotton production, used throughout the State as a guide to planters, was prepared by the agent at the request of the State office.

Betterment of conditions in the farm home and the life of the farm family has always been a major concern of County Agent Curet. His activities have stimulated the organization of a rural electrification program which has proved a boon to more than 400 farm

families in Pointe Coupee and its adjoining parish, Iberville. An expansion of this program promises to bring 250 additional rural families within the benefits of REA service. An important phase of extension work in Pointe Coupee Parish is the beautification of farm homes and public grounds. Under this program, which is now directed by the parish home demonstration agent, practically every new home in the area has been landscaped and beautified; and school grounds, churches, and other public buildings have likewise received attention from esthetic-minded club workers influenced by extension practices. Stimulation to community betterment has been achieved through the work of the folk school, organized by the extension agents with cooperation of the sociologist of the State office.

The culmination of a quarter of a century of continuous intelligent and devoted service directed toward the upbuilding of Pointe Coupee Parish is reflected in the acknowledged leadership achieved by the farmers of the parish in production activities. Thus, it is a matter of record that Pointe Coupee Parish leads in Irish potato production, with an annual 900-car crop, and tops the State with a 300-car crop of onions. Pecan growing is another of the leading products of the parish, 50 cars being shipped each year. In addition, a large portion of the crop is used by a local pecan-shelling factory which sends its product to all sections of the United States. Pointe Coupee Parish is a challenger for clover-seed and hay production and is high up in the scale in cattle and pasture development, as well as a substantial producer of cotton, corn, truck, hogs, and work stock. Recently cattle buyers who operate in the many auctions of central and south Louisiana declared that "the best-quality cattle offered the trade in the entire territory come from Pointe Coupee Parish." Pointe Coupee Parish leads the south-central section of Louisiana in soil-building activities, having exceeded by 40 percent any nearby parish in winter legume planting in 1940.

■ A motorcade of Hardin County, Ky., farmers visited several farms to see what is being done in response to the Government's call for increased production of dairy products, pork, and poultry in the defense program. Points of interest were: A herd of 25 Holsteins that averaged 467 pounds of butterfat last year, being the second-highest producing herd in Kentucky; and an inspiring array of live-stock—"ton-litters" of hogs, none of which weighed less than 200 pounds when 5½ months old, 25 baby beeves from high-grade Hereford cows and a registered Angus bull. These calves were all black and weighed 550 to 600 pounds at the time of the tour. At one place the visitors saw 36 Bourbon Red turkeys raised in a sanitary manner on wire netting with a minimum of loss. At another place they saw 36 big Merino ewes which had produced 57 lambs and some high-quality wool.

Have You Read?

The Literature of Adult Education. Ralph A. Beals and Leon Brody. 493 pp. George Grady Press, New York, N. Y.

The varied and extensive programs in the field of adult education are mirrored in its literature. This book is not only a good bibliographical source but gives a bird's-eye view of current efforts to assist adults.

In a field which may be defined almost as broadly as life itself, many difficulties are encountered in reviewing the literature. The six pages devoted to the Agricultural Extension Service (the largest organized adult education program in the United States) leave much to be desired both in the completeness of the bibliography and in the items selected for citation.

Some of the many other agencies and programs whose literature is cited and discussed are: Evening schools, vocational schools, continuation schools, correspondence schools, Americanization programs, university extension, chautauquas, libraries, museums, non-commercial theater, counseling agencies, welfare agencies, settlements, fairs and expositions, the press, political organizations, workers' education, religious organizations, public health programs, relief agencies, N.Y.A., C.C.C., and Office of Education.

Chapters are also devoted to literature dealing with: The purpose of adult education; the clientele—abilities, interests, and needs, and characteristics of adult students; personnel; media of communication; areas of activity; and special factors.—*Barnard Joy, Associate Agriculturist.*

Annual Report Form Revised for 1942

For the first time in Extension Service history the annual report schedule for county extension workers has been shortened through revision. As a direct result of the conference to study annual reports held in Washington, D. C., June 4-7, 1941, the report form for 1942 has been reduced from 28 to 16 pages. The number of individual items to be accounted for will be approximately 45 percent less than in 1941.

Copies of a preliminary draft of the 1942 schedule have recently been supplied State extension offices for use in making changes in weekly or monthly report forms, and in acquainting county workers at the beginning of the new report year with the revised Federal report schedule.

The principal changes in the 1942 form over the 1941 report are: Discontinuance of reporting teaching activities according to subject-matter projects, regrouping of questions according to the larger problems of the farm and the family, provision for reporting adequately on planning activities, a new section on extension with older rural youth, and

the centralizing of project enrollment and completion in 4-H Club work. To facilitate typing, the revised form will be arranged horizontally instead of vertically.

The State and county workers who counseled with the Federal Extension staff in the preparation of the 1942 report form were: Flora Ferrill, home demonstration agent, Pulaski County, Ark.; Claribel Nye, California home demonstration leader; Paul E. Miller, Minnesota extension director; W. C. Holman, agricultural agent, Boone County, Mo.; Inez J. LaBossier, New Jersey clothing specialist; Montgomery Robinson, New York general extension specialist; C. C. Lang, Ohio 4-H Club and older youth leader; O. M. Clark, South Carolina agricultural economist; G. E. Adams, Texas vice director and State agent; W. D. Porter, Utah extension editor; Hallie Hughes, Virginia girls' club leader.

Chairman and secretary, respectively, of the conference were Director Paul E. Miller of Minnesota, and Meredith C. Wilson, chief, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service.

The Home Place

A new motion picture entitled "The Home Place" has been released by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has to do with the American farmstead—cradle of our national character and stronghold of liberty and all those values for which Americans stand and for which they are willing to fight.

Beginning with the early settlers in New England, the film shows many homes of historic interest from coast to coast, pointing out the types of architecture which have survived and which, therefore, are worthy of perpetuation. Included are the early New England homes; the Georgian houses of Tidewater Maryland and Virginia; the Greek revival, seen in the Lee Mansion of Virginia and the Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson, in Tennessee; the much older Colonial Creole house; the Pennsylvania Dutch farmhouse; the two-chimney house with its long front porch; the Dutch Colonial; the log cabin; the Pueblo dwelling; the Spanish hacienda. Having shown the home place in its material aspect, the film goes deeper to point out its spiritual significance. The home place is not something which can be bought with money. It must be wrought. It must be won by individual expenditure of sweat and hard work; it must be maintained from generation to generation by unremitting individual endeavor and sacrifice. Therein lies its profound significance—its incalculable worth.

The picture was directed by Raymond Evans, chief of the Motion Pictures Section, and given a very pleasing and sympathetic music score by Leon Brusiloff, well-known Washington conductor and composer. Mr. Evans has chosen for his picture subjects which are sure to delight anyone interested in beautiful old homes.

Members Appraise 4-H Activities

4-H boys and girls who attend the Ohio State Fair fill out a standard report form. One part calls for a narrative report on What 4-H Club Work Has Meant to Me, My Home, and My Community. An analysis was made of the significant statements of 545 girls who attended in 1939 and 1940. The ideas mentioned most frequently by the girls were:

Developed skill in clothing construction...	209
Opportunity to make trips and attend 4-H events.....	199
Made own clothes, saved money.....	184
Increased number of friends.....	126
Learned to cooperate with others and how to get along with people.....	119
Helped parents by sewing, cooking, and other homemaking pursuits.....	112

Problems of Rural People. H. W. Harshfield, Ohio Extension Service. Typewritten. 1940.

4-H Dairy Members Learn About Dairying

4-H dairy club members in Massachusetts were tested for the amount of information they knew about dairying at the beginning and end of the year's project in 1939-40. They learned 24.2 points more during the year as shown by the tests than a check group of nonmembers who were given the tests at the same time. The tests included dairy information on selecting a calf, feeding, diseases, sanitation, showing, judging, keeping records, dairy breeds, parts of a dairy cow, and milk.

Incidentally, at the beginning of the year's project the members knew much more about dairying than the nonmembers. Their respective average scores were 102 and 56 points out of a total possible score of 188 points in the test.

Many nonmembers had experiences with dairy animals. About 7 out of 10 nonmembers and 9 out of 10 members could milk a cow. About 2 out of 5 nonmembers and 4 out of 5 members helped take care of dairy animals during the period of the study.—**Educational Growth in the 4-H Dairy Project—Massachusetts.** Fred P. Frutchey, Federal Extension Service, and Harley A. Leland, Massachusetts Extension Service. U. S. Dept. Agr., Ext. Serv. Cir. 369, 1941.

Problems of Local 4-H Leaders

Nearly 14 percent of New Mexico's local 4-H leaders were interviewed in a study made to determine the problems they encountered in helping to conduct 4-H Club work. The 40 men and 58 women leaders who furnished information took an active part in assisting the county agents in developing, carrying out,

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

and measuring the results of the 4-H Club program.

Three-fourths or more of the 98 local leaders reported difficulty in developing community and parental cooperation, in explaining the aims and objectives of 4-H Club work, in training members in judging and demonstration work, and in getting the boys and girls to complete their projects. Between 50 and 75 percent of the leaders reported the following problems: Distributing responsibility among members and parents, arranging details for and attending and guiding achievement days and fairs, helping members select projects, training officers and other leaders, and summarizing club accomplishments. Less than half the leaders listed difficulties in enrolling members, organizing and reorganizing the club, visiting members' homes, providing appropriate recognition for members, and reporting club activities to the county office.

The greatest satisfaction these local leaders derived from 4-H Club work were: Knowledge of service to boys and girls; opportunities for personal growth through leadership experience; appreciation expressed by members, parents, and extension workers; and service to community—**A Study of 4-H Club Local Leadership in New Mexico.** Erwin H. Shinn, Federal Extension Service, and G. R. Hatch, New Mexico Club Specialist. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 367, 1941. (Copies available.)

Where Do Dailies Get Agricultural News?

County and State extension services topped the list of news sources in a recent survey made of 63 daily newspapers featuring agricultural news from 31 States. These papers, ranging in circulation from 2,890 to 432,732 copies, were using more material from county extension workers than from any other source, with State extension releases not far behind. The study was made to determine the sources of agricultural news in the daily press, and to find out how farm editors develop and handle the copy.

The amount of agricultural news was measured by column inches. The sources and kinds of agricultural news or information, including pictures, were classified into 17 general cate-

gories. Two issues of each of the 63 papers were analyzed.

The 126 issues studied contained a total of 12,897 column inches of agricultural news and information, and 3,097 inches of cuts depicting agricultural subjects. Nearly 20 percent of the news articles came from county agricultural and home demonstration agents; 16 percent emanated from State extension services; and 15 percent of the agricultural space was classified as editorials and columns written by the editor and staff who gathered an additional 10 percent of agricultural stories on farm visits.

United States Department of Agriculture and State news releases each furnished approximately 4 percent of the agricultural copy of these 63 daily papers. The U. S. D. A. releases that were published emphasized the national farm programs. A large percentage of the Washington releases are sent through county and State extension services. Only the weekly farm-page editors used any syndicate material (0.2 percent).

Market news (9 percent) was recognized by the farm editors as important, but surprisingly few made any effort to coordinate the market and farm pages, and in most cases no effort was made to interpret this important news. Other source classifications, including wire services, farmer organizations, fairs, and commercial releases, accounted for a total of about 20 percent of the farm copy.

More than half of the agricultural news and information was classed as economic, and about one-third was listed as production. The groups of newspapers held fairly close together on the amount of rural life and personal write-ups which accounted for the rest of the space in this category. All the newspapers in the study published more current agricultural news than informative (58 and 42 percent).

Cuts are playing an increasingly large part in the presentation of agricultural news as shown by the amount of space they fill (approximately one-fifth) and the emphasis farm editors put on photography in their letters. About 71 percent of the photographs were taken by the newspaper staffs; 18 percent by the county agents; and 8 percent came from the State extension offices.

A Source Survey of Agricultural News in the Daily Press, by William B. Ward, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Master's thesis, Col. of Agri., Univ. of Wisconsin Pub., 1941.

Correction

In the research article, Does Completing 4-H Projects Develop Self Confidence? on page 158 of the October 1941, Review, minus signs were omitted before the numbers in line 2 of the table. The correct text is "Not completing: —.41 and —.77," indicating the points lost by the 4-H Club members not completing their vegetable-garden and food-preservation projects in contrast to the points gained by the members completing.

IN BRIEF

Forestry Members Compete

Members of Washington 4-H forestry clubs had their own contest during the 1941 State 4-H Club Fair in Yakima. Forestry club members entered competition in tree identification, pacing, cruising, and scaling. The contest was directed by Donald J. Haibach, acting extension forester.

Dip 63,000 Sheep Cooperatively

A cooperative effort to save on labor was successful in 17 counties of New York where, by means of a portable outfit which went from farm to farm and from county to county, nearly 63,000 sheep were dipped.

Only on a cooperative basis is this kind of treatment possible. If sheepmen had to do the work individually, it would be too expensive; and too much labor would be involved.

Motion-Picture Studies

Five new studies on the use of motion pictures in classrooms have been issued by the American Council on Education. Motion Pictures in a Modern Curriculum is a study of the use of films in all grades of the Santa Barbara, Calif., schools. Students Make Motion Pictures is a report on film production in the Denver, Colo., schools. A School Uses Motion Pictures reports on the use of films in the Tower Hill School at Wilmington, Del., and Films on War and American Policy analyzes the films about war that have been recently released. Projecting Motion Pictures in the Classroom reports the devices used in Santa Barbara schools to darken the rooms, obtain the most desirable projection conditions, and training for student-operators.

Dealing with grade-school problems as they do, these studies reflect little of value in extension work, particularly with adults. They reiterate the advantages of visual aids in teaching, although restricted to motion pictures with some mention of other projection forms.

■ The livestock-judging team representing Montana at the Pacific International Livestock Show was unique in the annals of Montana 4-H history in that it was made up of three brothers—Paul, Clay, and West Donohoe of Big Horn County. This is the first time that three brothers have been on a champion team in Montana and the first time Big Horn County has had a champion team.

■ Utah County (Utah) Leaders' Association chose Know Your County as a theme for the

annual county-wide outing. In keeping with this theme, members of each community dramatized some incident in the history of their own area. Skits were judged on quality, presentation, originality, and percentage of enrollment participating. A Kounty Kwiz Kontest, with questions based on history and features of Utah County, also drew much attention.

■ To honor Ohio rural men and women who make 4-Club work possible by acting as local advisers for clubs in their communities, service certificates were given to those who have been advisers for periods of 10 and 20 years.

The awards were made at the University Club Congress banquet, and certificates were given to 55 10-year advisers and to 4 who have been local leaders for 20 years. The 10-year group represents 35 counties, and 2 other counties have members in the 20-year group.

ON THE CALENDAR

National Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill., December 3.

American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill., December 7-12.

International Poultry Show, Chicago, Ill., December 11-15.

Forty-first Annual Meeting of the Society of American Foresters, Jacksonville, Fla., December 18-20.

American Farm Economic Association, New York, N. Y., December 27-30.

American Association for Advancement of Science, Dallas, Tex., December 29-January 2.

American Phytopathological Society, Dallas, Tex., December 29-January 2.

American National Livestock Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 7-9.

Seventeenth Annual Meeting of American Institute of Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga., January 12-17.

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AMONG OURSELVES

■ CLARENCE JOHNSON, agricultural agent of Schenectady County, N. Y., and J. Harold Johnson, Kansas assistant State club leader, are on sabbatic leave in Washington, D. C., studying in the United States Department of Agriculture Graduate School. The latter is also attending George Washington University, studying toward his M. A. degree. For his thesis requirement he is working on Functions of County 4-H Councils.

County Agent Clarence Johnson is rounding out his research on County Office Management and Organization during his stay in Washington. He came here with data gathered on a 12,500-mile trip covering 23 States, during which he visited many county extension offices and 9 land-grant colleges and experiment stations.

■ L. L. COLVIS, for 2½ years Illinois specialist in rural youth extension, has resigned to join the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association as director of fruit and vegetable marketing.

■ CHRISTOPHER S. TENLEY, Administrative Assistant in the Washington, D. C., office for several years, was recently appointed Assistant Chief of the Division of Business Administration.

■ CHARLES E. FIRMAN has been appointed county rural organization agent in Hillsboro County, N. H., to work under the supervision of P. F. Ayer. State rural organization and recreation specialist.

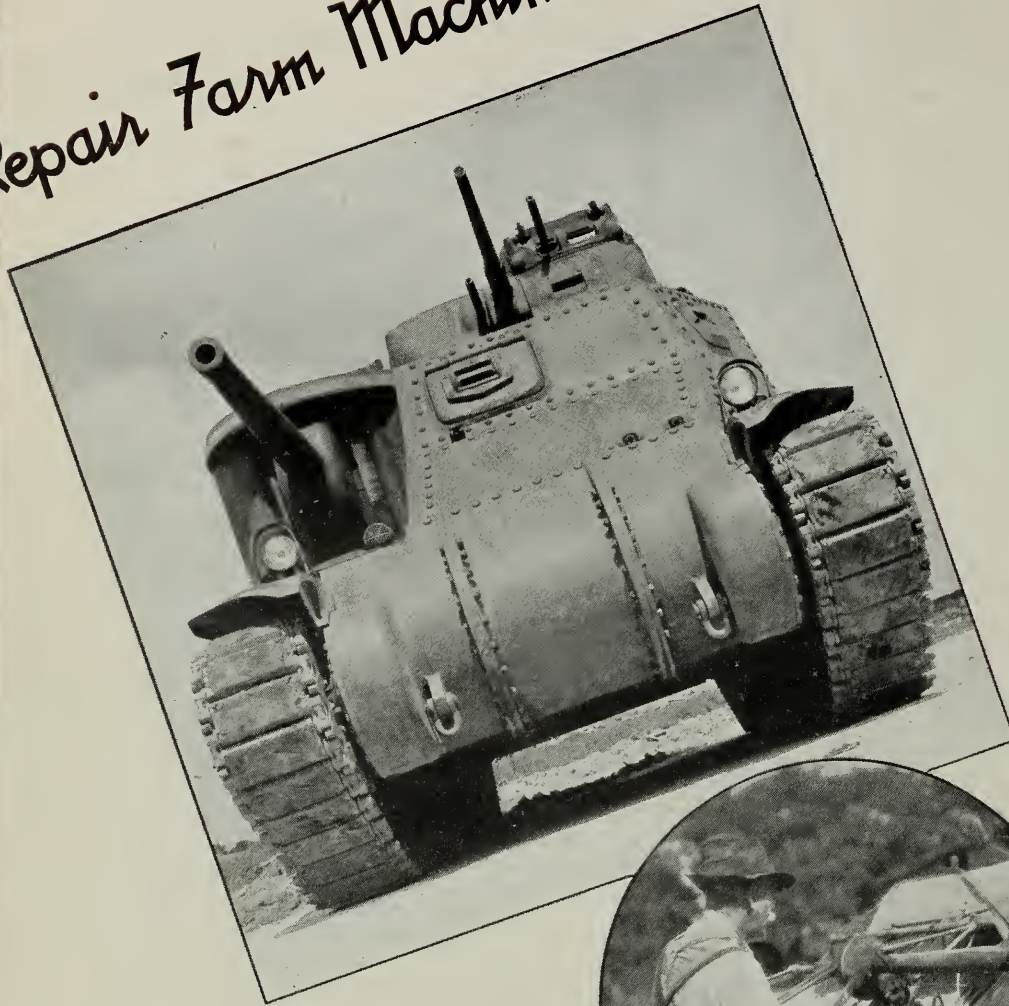
This appointment completes the first step toward permanent establishment on a county basis of the service started as an experiment in 1934 by Ambassador John G. Winant, then Governor of New Hampshire, and the late Director John C. Kendall of the New Hampshire Extension Service, with the help of the National Recreational Association.

The original plan outlined by these men is still the basis of much of the program and includes leadership training and study of local needs, followed by the planning of local programs to meet these needs.

Through the cooperation of W.P.A. funds for county workers were supplied from January 1936 through July 3, 1941, but were discontinued after Hillsboro County had made provision for a permanent set-up and four other counties had established strong local support. Every county in the State has had one or more workers at some time during this period.

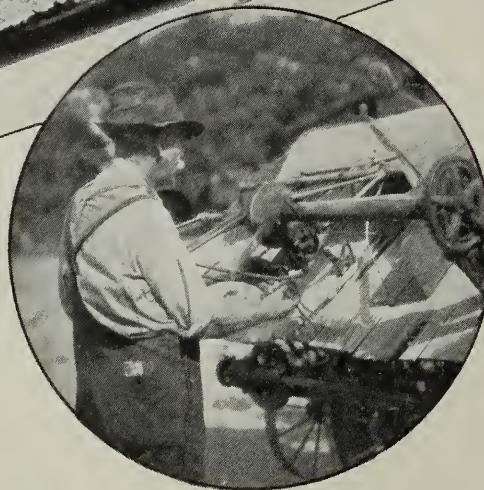
■ MRS. ESTELLE T. SMITH has been appointed assistant to the North Carolina State home agent.

Repair Farm Machinery Now



AGRICULTURE is asked to meet a new challenge—a challenge to get along with less of the iron and steel materials used on the farm. More tanks for Victory mean that farmers will have fewer new tractors to use in producing “Food-for-Freedom.”

The reduction of steel available for civilian uses makes a patriotic service of what long has been a practice of good farm management—the repair and servicing of farm machinery in off seasons.



By repairing farm machinery *now*, farmers can insure that there will be no let-down in the “all-out” food production program for 1942. Early ordering of needed parts will also enable manufacturers and implement dealers to fill the requirements before the machines are actually needed in cropping work.

This is an undertaking in which representatives of Federal and State agricultural agencies can contribute valuable educational assistance. To help with the Extension Work these and other USDA publications are now available on request:

Farmers' Bulletin 1662, Husker-Shredders in Corn Borer Control.

Farmers' Bulletin 1690, Plowing With Moldboard Plows.

Farmers' Bulletin 1754, Care and Repair of Mowers and Binders.

Farmers' Bulletin 1761, Harvesting With Combines.

Farmers' Bulletin 1816, Mechanizing the Corn Harvest.

Farmers' Bulletin 1858, Electric Motors for the Farm.

Circular 581, Harvesting Pyrethrum.

Circular 592, Machinery for Growing Corn.

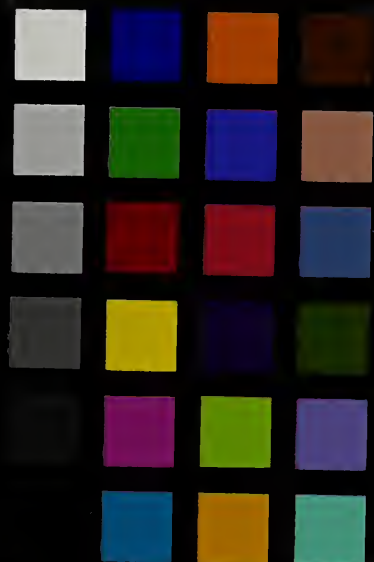
Growing out of the “steel conservation” program are two other phases of State and County USDA Boards activity:

1. Encouraging farmers to use substitutes for steel wherever possible.

2. Urging farmers to collect and sell scrap iron now wasting on farms.

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